...LLIGENCER

...STINGS' GENERAL ADVERTISER.

...AL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM, IF SENT BY MAIL TWENTY SHILLINGS.

..., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1838. VOL. IV.

...under the command of the notorious ...son, Van Rensselaer, Wells, Mackenzie, and others, to attack that place, plunder and burn it. Ten Indians, under the command of Lieut. Jackson, and the whole detachment under Captain Murney, left Kingston, about nine o'clock at night.

After a most tedious journey, they arrived at Gananoque about one o'clock, and immediately reported themselves to Captain Frazer, the commanding officer at that time. During the night several persons arrived from the country, in the immediate neighborhood of Gananoque, and received arms. No discrimination, no judgment was used in giving [illegible] broke open the room containing the arms, and delivered both arms and ammunition to all who asked for them. The consequence of such thoughtless proceedings has been, that many of the muskets are now missing. During that night, the men came and went, and many returned to their homes the next morning, promising to return, who failed in their promises. About three o'clock, Colonel Hartwell arrived, and soon gave Captain Frazer to understand that he assumed the command of the post, observing that he should rely greatly upon the experience of Captain Frazer as to what was to be done. After hearing the reports of the several Captains then at Gananoque, a despatch was sent off to Kingston for a field piece. Whether a despatch was sent to Brockville or not is uncertain, but we think one was sent. It [illegible] that the commanding officer believed it would be made, and we heard him say that he thought it would, that men were allowed to leave their posts during the night. However, a little experience will remedy all these things in time. The sun rose, and Gananoque had not been attacked by the enemy, although it appears that they commenced to land on Hickory Island, about two o'clock on Thursday morning. Immediately after breakfast, the Companies then in Gananoque were all mustered, and ordered to be ready at a moment's notice, to proceed to attack the enemy.

It was supposed that the Dolphin steamboat, which lay moored to an Island, about 6 miles below Gananoque, was to be attacked and destroyed by fire. All the officers then at the post, went to the boat to reconnoitre, the position. At 11 o'clock, a short time previous to the departure of the officers for the Dolphin and as Captain Murney very justly determined not to make a move until ordered so to do by his superior officer, the Company did not move. Colonel Hartwell, however, came to the room where the Belleville Rifles were lodged, and and told them what we have related above, and stated that at 4 o'clock in the morning, the attack should be made. And all was again peace and quietness.

In the meantime the Hon. Mr. Elmsly obtained a party of Volunteers to go with him as scouts, during the night, to reconnoitre near the Island. Four o'clock came, but there was no call to arms. Five o'clock came, and still there was no call to arms. Six o'clock came, and Colonel Hartwell made his appearance, but yet there was no call to arms. But in a few minutes a prisoner was brought in, who had been taken by the scouts. He confessed that he was on duty on the Island, and that the whole body of the pirates had left the Island, expecting to be pursued. He stated that during the day a large number of persons came to and went from the Island, but at night fall there were not over 200 on the Island, many were drunk, and a large number refused to leave the Island to make the attack on Gananoque. Johnson had promised him 200 dollars a month as soon as they got to Kingston, and a part of their wages was to have been paid to them on that day, the 23d, after the taking of Gananoque. The prisoner was part Indian, and a native of the neighborhood of Gananoque. Dragoons were immediately sent off to the Island to ascertain the fact, and they [illegible] into bags to be used as shot for their cannon, and a quantity of musket cartridges behind. The Hon. John Elmsly, with the party that had gone with him, had taken possession of the house on Hickory Island. During the day, some men returned to the Island with arms in their hands and were immediately arrested. It was then deemed advisable to station a guard on the Island, and Captain Kid was ordered there with his Company. Soon after he arrived 4 sleighs with their arms approached the Island, but instead of Captain Kid and his men keeping themselves hid to allow the fellows to land, they shewed themselves at all points, the consequence of which was that the sleighs turned short, and went back to French Creek. There were two other prisoners brought in the course of the day. In the morning, about nine o'clock, (23d Feb.) Major Fitzgerald ordered the Artillerymen to prepare to leave, and gave directions for the Belleville Rifle Company to return to Kingston. Capt. Murney not conceiving that he was under the command of Major Fitzgerald, but that Col

...s commanding officer, gave no ...ompany to the effect required by ...rald. The Artillery, with the ...turned to Kingston, and so did ...rald, but in the evening a des- ...ceived from Kingston, directing ...ry and the cannon should remain ...e, shewing plainly that Major ...d acted wrong in taking home the ...the course of the afternoon, one ...ies of well disciplined Militia ...hey had scarcely got into town, ...ress arrived, announcing that ...s to be attacked. All the Militia ...noque, with the exception of the ...ers. Capt. Kid's Company, and ... Colonel Hartwell left ...ckville, and Captain ... give it up.

...intention to publish any thing ...lating to our company alone, notes have been taken, which many curious facts, for the edi- ...ublic. Ours is to be simply a ...cts as they occurred, with a few ...the misstatements set forth by ...sts. We shall confine ourselves ...s made in the *Statesman.* We ...to gain by flattering the vanity of ...no place. We shall not ask their ...some will do, and therefore are ...y for future favors; but if the ...s have but one grain of penetra- ...l perceive how perfectly ridicu- ...r of the *Statesman* would make

Speaking of the landing of the ...ckory Island, the *Statesman* says ...r had this intelligence reached ...n Major Fitzgerald marched ...ad of the Belleville Rifle Com- ...lled by Captain Murney, and a ...nt of Artillery, and some In- ...nteers, commanded by Lieut. With an alacrity truly sur- ...nt boys of Leeds and Lands- ...e spot, commanded by Major ...

...ald did not march at the head ...rifles, but came down the next ...d of the Artillery. Lieutenant ...no Volunteers, he was the officer ...the Indians, to be under the com- ...ain Murney. The next piece of mistatement is the following:

...rtwell took the Command of the ...and the invaders were not more ...on the Island, when it was de- ... to await their attack but to ... announced to our gallant boys that it was determined to give the Yankees a breakfast, *at four o'clock,* in the morning, joy beamed in every countenance, and the 'men of Leeds' looked indeed, as if joy and gladness,' had taken possession of every heart,"

Had this been the fact, that it was determined to attack the pirates two hours after they had landed on the Island, One o'clock, P.M., on the 22d would have found them engaged, and at this time, many of the "gallant boys" had not returned to Gananoque, and many did not return at all, after Wednesday night. The Statesman must have been dreaming when he penned the latter part of the above extract. If the idea was not furnished to him in a dream, most assuredly he has a peculiar mind, gifted with the spirit of a Baron Trenk. But the following piece of invention, shows how shallow is the pate that conceived it.

"At four the Bugle sounded and as the advance was about to be made, intelligence was brought in that the Yankees were retreating on French Creek, and *that* in a short time, the Island would be evacuated. Our lads advanced, but the Yankees fled before *them*, and never did Wilkinson and his mob, retreat more quickly from Chrysler's Farm; then did, Van Ranselear, and his plunderers, from Hickery Island. Our boys captured five prisoners in the flight, with their accoutrement on, and their arms in their hands; and they also secured several Yankee Muskets and Boyonets; and a large quantity of Cannon Balls, and cut Iron, to fire as Grape Shot."

The bugle did not sound at 4 o'clock, nor was the advance about to be made, nor were the men out of their barracks, nor was the ... a Yankee ... *were selected* ... did not advance, nor did ... before them, but they skulked off in the night, to save themselves. "Our boys" did not capture 5 prisoners in their *flight* they were taken as we have before related. The pirates were not seen to leave the Island, by any one in Gananoque, and it was Martin, the prisoner, who reported they had abandoned Hickory Island. There were no other "Yankee muskets and bayonets secured," but those which were taken as we have before described. There was but *one* cannon ball found on the Island, so that the *Statesman* is mistaken as to the *quantity*. We must here inform the *Statesman* that Johnson is not a Yankee, but a Canadian born.

"Messrs. Macdonald of Gananoque, may justly feel proud, at the manner in which every Briton turned out for the defence of themselves, their splendid property, and no doubt, the plunder of the large quantity of Flour, and other provisions, the property of the Messrs. Macdonald, was the chief object of the invaders."

We have made the above extract for the purpose of observing that we hope the late threatened attack upon his property, will be a lesson to Mr John Macdonald, to cease countenancing so many of the sympathizers from the other side. He may rest assured, that by continuing to extend his support to these snakes, he is kindling the blaze that will prove his downfall. He may depend upon it that they are but as so many spies, upon what is passing, and upon the first opportunity will co-operate with the enemy without, for the destruction of that very property which now affords them sustenance. Gananoque is full of spies, the creatures of such men as commanded lately on Hickory Island.

We presume the *Statesman* wished that the "Men of Leeds" should have acted as he describes as follows—

"The Royals having no work left for them to perform, proceeded on to Kingston; and on ... of, *Bravo Roy...*

Now we assure him that the "gallant men of Leeds," said nothing at all about St Charles as the Royals passed out of the town, they gave them three cheers. But perhaps the *Statesman* understands the language of cheering, and interprets *huzza, huzza,* and one or two yells, to mean "*Bravo Royals, remember St Charles.*"

There is more truth in the following extract, than the Statesman intended should be conveyed.

"We think it necessary to state that we need neither the gallant Royals, nor the Dundas Volunteers, nor any other men, (however highly we may respect and esteem them) to defend our Frontier. All we require is plenty of Arms and Ammunition, good officers to lead, and proper attention to the men."

This was not the opinion of the Commanding Officer at Gananoque, or he would not have sent to Kingston for a reinforcement. But we do not doubt in the least, that "good officers" are wanted: and they ever will be, while insolence, ruffianism and sycophancy are considered recommendations for Commissions, that should be held but by men who know how to act like gentlemen, and who would scorn to flatter a superior, for the sake of obtaining promotion, and who would disdain to listen to calumny, though it should curtail popularity. Those hints, we are sure will be taken, they will be understood, and we hope those for whose benefit they are penned, will profit by them.

It was reported some time back, that a Block house had been constructed in the rear of this County, by many of the persons implicated in the late insurrections Major Thomas Parker, of the 2nd Hastings, had given instructions to an Officer of that Regiment, resident in Rawdon, to examine the ground and ascertain how far the report was correct. On Monday, Capt. E. Fidlar and Lieutenant Barry arrived in town with four persons taken in a shanty, in the Township of Rawdon, Two of them, Philo Smith, and Samuel Starr, are conspicuous leaders of the late insurrection, they were examined by the Magistrates and fully committed. They were sent to Kingston this morning, under the charge of Lieutenant Noble Barry.

We trust that the Magistrates of Kingston will not be too hasty in [illegible] Kingston, from this County. Owing to the press of business, the Magistrates have been unable as yet to transmit copies of the testimony to Kingston. We think they should be cautious how they proceed, after the indiscriminate manner, in which they sent back amongst us on a late occasion, rebels by the wholesale.

By the Last Mail.

A friend from Toronto, writes as follows—

March 12th, 1838.

General Sutherland, whom you may have heard of being taken by Mr Prince, arrived in town this morning, with his aid-de-camp, they are both low, sallow, sneaking, bar-room-looking Yankees, and not worthy of one half of the notice taken of them. It is expected that they will be tried by Court Martial, and hung this week. "Amen to the sweet prayer."

The trials have not yet commenced, The Grand Jury are busy.

Very late from England

From the New York Sunday Morning News, we learn that the packet of the 16th January from Havre had arrived. The papers of Monday inform us that accounts of the dispersion of the insurgents in Lower Canada, and of Mackenzie's failure and route in Upper Canada, had reached London. Of the assemblage at Navy Island they have not yet heard. A meeting of the violent radicals was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, headed by Hume and Roebuck, when resolutions were passed favorable to the pretensions of the insurgents. This evidently however meets no response in the public mind or in the course of the government, whose military preparations are on a scale of great magnitude.

We will give full details of the Military movements in our next. Those already under orders amount to 7,000 rank and file.

The London Times is decidedly warlike in its tone towards the United States. It has not yet heard of the Navy Island and other invasions.

The Royal Exchange, London, was burnt down on the 10th of January.

We copy the following from the last Patriot.

Most gratifying news has arrived by despatch from Amherstburgh. The bloodthirsty American pirates, after their disgraceful flight from Fighting Island, thought proper to try their hands in another quarter, and took possession of Point au Pele, an Island belonging to us, situated at about 18 or 20 miles from Amherstburgh, and opposite Sandusky, whence the scoundrels took their departure in sleighs, which they secreted on the island, which, we believe, is about 9 miles long—Colonel the Honorable John Maitland, of the 32d Regiment commanding in the London and Western Districts hearing of this lodgment of the buccaneers proceeded in the night with two 6 pounders and a small force of Regulars and Militia to route them out, and arrived at the northern point of the island about day break. The ruffians scampered off at sight of the assailing force, which extended so as to scour the woods as they advanced in pursuit; but the poltroons never looked behind them till they arrived all in a body at the south end of the island, where suddently brought up in front of about a hundred of the brave 32d and about twenty-five of the Sandwich and St. Thomas troops of cavalry previously sent there by the Hon. Colonel Maitland to intercept their retreat. In this '*curious fix*,' like a rat in a corner, they began to show fight, and commenced a regular fire in line on our gallant little band, who feeling from the smallness of their number, their disadvantage at the long spot, with the utmost alacrity obeyed the order of their gallant commander Captain Brown to "*to tip em the steel.*" and above 300 well armed buccaneers were instantly seen flying to the woods for shelter from about 70 bold Britons. The commander of the brigands; COLONEL Bradley, a MAJOR Houdly, and CAPTAINS Van Rensselaer and McKeon, with seven others of the banditti, were killed. Some prisoners were taken, several of them severely wounded. The re... ed, leaving behind them a ... flag with two stars, and the word 'LIBERTY' worked upon it, and about 40 stand of American arms, some ammunition, swords, &c. &c. Our gallant Commanders whether of many or of few, will no doubt always keep in mind, that the bayonet is the favorite weapon of British soldiers. They of all the soldiers in the world, are the most liberally endowed with the requisite energies for wielding it with deadly effect. This proclaims that close quarters is the proper position for John Bull whether, at sea or on land. It was ever so, from the battles of Cressey and Agincourt down to the present hour, and in our coming conflict will enable our stout hearted defenders to crush our rabble foes with the velocity of fire running through stubble. Too much praise cannot be given to the gallant Captain Brown and the brave men under his command, who have so well sustained their beloved country's renown. Every man no doubt, as he closed on the foe was cheered by the recollection of the celebrated words of our Fifth Harry—

"The fewer men the greater share of honor.'

We have had the misfortune to lose three men killed, and a few wounded. When we consider the distance our men had to march, part of the way up to their knees in snow, and the prodigious ultimate numerical disparity of the contending forces, we cannot but exult in this affair as a most happy presage of the result of future contests. Our valued friends Col. Prince and Major Lachlan were both acting on the occasion as Volunteers, and we understand are favorably mentioned in the Despatch of the Hon. Colonel Maitland. A subsequent Despatch announces that Colonel Prince on his return from this splendid triumph ... over that notorious rascal GENERAL Sutherland, and his *AID DE-CAMP*, Captain Spencer, about a mile and a half from our shore in arms.

The Court appointed by Commission to try the Traitors in confinement, commenced its sittings yesterday. The charge of Judge Robinson to the Grand Jury we hope to be able to give on Tuesday next. Four Bills were found against absconding Traitors—Gibson, Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, and Jesse Lloyd.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne has notified the President of the United States, that if he cannot restrain his people from committing depredations on our soil, he will pursue them into the United States territory.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th March, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

THE Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following appointments in the Militia Force:

4th Hastings Regiment.

To be Captains—	
Captain Elijah Ketcheson, from the 1st Hastings,	16 Feb. 1838.
William Bowen, Esquire,	do
Lieutenant John Purdy, from the 1st Hastings.	do
George Benjamin, Esquire,	do
Daniel Canniff, Esquire,	do
Jonathan Philips, Esquire,	do
Richard Davis, Esquire,	do
Simeon Ostrom, Esquire,	do
To be Lieutenants—	
William Hutton, gent,	do
William Irvin, gent,	do
Donald G. Bowen gent.	do
John Frettz gent.	do
Duncan Irven, gent.	do
Gilbert Bleeker, gent.	do
Philip Embeury, gent.	do
To be Ensigns—	
William C. Shorey, gent.	do
Gilbert Ketcheson, gent.	do
Henry Hagerman, jun. gent.	do
John Mackintosh Ostrom, gent.	do
Benjamin Fralick, gent.	do
Stephen B. Gilbert, gent.	do
Jacob McMullen, gent.	do
James Gilbert, gent.	do
To be Surgeon—	
James Chamberlain, Esquire,	do

MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. JOHN COCHRAN, Mr John Barnum, of Seymour, to Ann, daughter of Mr. David Fairman, of Meyer's Mills, in the same Township.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. John Cochran, Mr. Reuben Kelly, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr George Finkle, both of the Township of Sidney.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr LANG, Wesleyan Minister, Mr Henry Sager, of Sidney, to Nancy Ann Ockerman, of Ameliasburg.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 6.

This day at four o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following—

SPEECH

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Considering the circumstances under which you were hastily assembled, it is satisfactory to me to observe that you have been enabled, notwithstanding occasional anxiety from attempted invasion of our frontier, to give your deliberate attention to the public interests ... mature ... The ... for the amendment ... the Militia Law, will I trust remove any obstacles that may have prevented the full efficiency of a force, up on which this Province must principally rely for its safety and independence. The other measures which late events have induced you to adopt, will be found, I doubt not, well suited to the exigency, and nothing can be more satisfactory than the readiness and unanimity with which the Legislative have applied themselves to meet the emergencies of the present remarkable crisis.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the support of the Civil Government during the present year.

It is much to be lamented that at a moment when the disturbed state of Lower Canada, and the depression of commerce occasioned by it, must tend materially to diminish our revenue, the necessity for new charges should be created to an inconvenient extent, by the unexpected hostility of our allies, which has forced us, for a continued length of time, into a state of actual warfare along the whole extent of our frontier.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

I regret to say that there still exists among a portion of the American people, so strong a desire to force upon the free inhabitants of this Province, republican institutions that with scarcely an exception every Government arsenal from Lake Champlain to Lake Michigan, has within the last two months been broken open and plundered, to furnish arms for the invasion of this portion of the British Empire; and however the circumstance may be explained, it is certainly a remarkable fact, that all these robberies have been effected without the sacrifice of a single life, and without even the imprisonment of the person who is notoriously the instigator of these acts.

The wrong which citizens of the neighboring States have committed, by thus attempting to dictate to the inhabitants of Upper Canada the form of Government under which they are henceforward to exist, will as the assertion of a new theory, be condemned by the civilized world as severely, as in practice it has been ... Province.

What right, it will be calmly asked, have the inhabitants of one country, armed with the artillery and weapons of their Government, to interfere with the political institutions of another? What excuse, it will be gravely considered, had citizens of the United States for invading the territory of Upper Canada?

When our colored population were informed that American citizens, sympathising with their sufferings, had taken violent possession of Navy Island, for the double object of liberating them from the domination of British rule, and of imparting to them the blessings of republican institutions, based upon the principle that all men are born equal, did our colored brethren hail their approach? No! on the contrary, they hastened as volunteers in waggon loads to the Niagara frontier to beg from me permission, that in the intended attack upon Navy Island they might be permitted to form the forlorn hope—in short they supplicated, that they might be allowed to be foremost to defend the glorious institutions of Great Britain.

When the mild Aborigines of this Continent, who live among us uninjured and respected, were informed that citizens of the United States, disregarding the wampumbelt which was sacredly connecting them with Great Britain, had invaded our shores to sympathise with the sufferings of the red tenants of the forest, and to offer them American friendship instead of the enmity of British rule, did our Indian brethren hail their approach? No, their chiefs and warriors instantly painted their faces for battle, and with rifles in their hands these free-born defenders of their virgin soil appeared before me with a ... request ... Chip... Hurons and the Ottawas, spontaneously competed with each other in a determination to die in defending the British Government, under whose parental protection they and their fathers had been born.

When the Canadian farmers and yeomen of British origin were informed that citizens of the United States, sympathising with their sufferings, had in three instances taken forcible possession of Her Majesty's territory, for the purpose of liberating them from British domination—that, with this object in view, the American leaders had issued proclamations promising to each liberator three hundred acres of the best lands of Upper Canada, with one hundred dollars in silver—that the American self-styled General in command of the liberators had called upon the citizens of Upper Canada "to free their land from tyranny" "—to rally round the standard of liberty"—"to lay down their arms"—in which case, it was beneficently promised to them, that "their persons and property should be protected," and that if they would "cease resistance, all would be well with them,"—Did the Canadian inhabitants hail their approach? No, on the contrary, their brave and loyal militia, although totally deprived of the assistance of Her Majesty's regular troops, rose simultaneously, and regardless of every private consideration, wherever the invaders appeared, thousands of bayonets were seen bristling on our shore, ready to receive them. On the eastern, as well as on the western frontier, but one feeling prevailed,—it was a noble determination on the part of free men, to conquer or die in defence of their religion—their constitution—their character—their families—and their farms,—yet, notwithstanding their excited feelings, when the American citizens, who from an armed schooner, had cruelly battered the town of Amherstburgh, fell into the hands of the brave militia of the Western District, (in which not a single rebel had been in arms,) did these prisoners fall victims to popular fury, or were they even insulted? No; the instant our invaders surrendered to British power they experienced that mercy which ... British ... their ...—and from the western extremity of Upper Canada, they were conducted unharmed through the Province, safe under the protecting ægis of our laws!

When a band of rebels, defeated in their cruel object to reduce this Capital to ashes in the depth of a Canadian winter, were, after the conflict at Gallows-hill, brought to me as prisoners on the field—was any distinction made between American-born and our other Canadian Subjects? No, all were equally pardoned; and though many of our brave men, smarting under feelings natural at the moment, evidently disapproved of the decision, yet all bowed in obedience to the administrator of their laws, and, under the noble influence of Monarchial Government, they allowed their assailants to pass uninjured ... ranks.

When the gallant ... the Provinces of Ne... and Nova Scotia receiv... that American citizen... menced an attempt to f... ish North American Col... the tyranny of British ru... rejoice at the event? ... of loyalty resounded ... lands, and a general ... us was evinced.

If Upper Canada w... young, healthy Provin... protection on the Conti... rica but its character, ... and the agricultural diffi... to contend with—its ... ment to its Governme... very it has shewn in its ... the mercy it has extende... tured assailants, ough... ficient to make its aggre... ed of their late attempt ... Upper C... integral portion of the ... pire, and that the two ... at this moment bound ... solemn treaty of peace, ... attack of citizens of t... upon the Province, afte... pletely quelled a slight ... surrection, will, if pers... cite feelings among t... nations of Europe, wh... but little to the charact... lican institutions: for su... of a nation should n... dreaded than its frown, ... ed hand be more fatal ... lifted arm.

When the facts ju... clearly comprehended ... men, how will the Ame... who have so wantonly ... British Empire, find i... explain, that the Provi... Canada required them ... in its concerns?

But it seems now to ... that our invaders have ... ed—that they falsely e... Canadian people—and ... have at last learned tha... Farmers, Militia, India... oured Population of th... prefer British institutions to Democracy; nevertheless, as an ex post facto excuse for the sinful and repeated invasion of the Province, it is urged that the crew of the Caroline steam-boat, which was captured more than fourteen days after Navy Island had been forcibly taken from us, have been "assassinated," and that "an extraordinary outrage" has been committed upon the Americans by our Militia, who so ably and gallantly cut out that pirate vessel.

If Navy Island had been violently taken possession of by Canadian rebels, instead of by a body of Americans, armed, fed and commanded by American citizens,—if these Canadian rebels had then thought proper to invade the United States—to break open half a dozen of their State arsenals—to rob each of many hundred stand of arms,—to plunder from the American Government twenty-two pieces of cannon—and to set the laws and authorities of the Republic at defiance,—could any reasonable man declare, that we could be supposed to intend to offer any offence to our allies, if in a moment of profound peace, we were to pursue in ... River, the ... arms, ... and capture her, whether she were in British water—in American waters—moored to the British shore?—would it not be our bounden duty to the American people, to capture this pirate vessel?—and if we were to fail to do so, might not our allies hold us responsible for acts of such unprovoked aggression committed upon them by British Subjects, inhabiting a British Island?

Again, supposing that the Americans were to co-operate with us (as under such circumstances of course they would have done,) in chasing this pirate vessel, could it be supposed for a moment, that each power would only be permitted by the other to capture her, so long only as she continued in their own half of the River: and that if our British boatmen at the peril of their lives, were to capture the vessel in American waters, or on the American shore, it would be considered by the Americans as a "violent outrage"? There can be no doubt in ... by Canadians, of a small steamboat moored to the American shore was an outrage, equal in magnitude to the capture of Navy Island by American citizens, still to make the Canadian outrage as flagrant as that which had been committed upon us by citizens of the United States, it would have been necessary for the Canadians after they had taken possession of the Caroline, to have fired from her deck with twenty-two pieces of cannon, for more than a fortnight, upon the American shore; and even then, though the outrages would certainly have been rendered apparently equal, still the former would have been an outrage of retaliation upon an enemy, the latter an outrage of unprovoked attack upon a friend.

There are two facts which the American Nation have not power to deny.

1st.—That it is their interest as well as their duty to fulfil their treaties.

2nd.—That if their people be permitted to rob the United States arsenals in order to invade a friendly power, the lawless body will very soon find out, that it is easier to plunder their own wealthy, defenceless citizens, than the poor, brave, well-armed people of Upper Canada.

I have felt it to be the especial duty of the Legislative station I hold, not only to protest against the unprincipled invasion of this Province by its allies, but to vindicate the inhabitants from the unreasonable accusation, which without due inquiry, was made against them by the Federal Government of the U. States, of having "assassinated" the crew of the Caroline.

The memoir of the attack which has just been made upon us, offers a moral to the Mother Country which I feel confident will create throughout the Empire considerable sensation ... dice, particularly as regards its transatlantic possessions, yet when facts are clearly submitted to it, its judgement is alway sound, and its verdict nobly impartial.

The struggle on this continent between Monarchy and Democracy, has been a problem which Upper Canada has just solved.

It had been very strongly argued, even in England, that Democracy was the only form of Government indigenous to the soil of America, and that Monarchy was a power which required artificial support.

With a view to subvert this theory the whole of the Queen's troops were allowed to retire from the Province, and the result, as had been anticipated, was that the people of U Canada were no sooner left uncontrolled than they proclaimed themselves in favor of Monarchical Institutions. Surrounded by temptations on almost every side they indignantly rejected them all; in a few hours they successfully put down insurrection in their own land, and when American citizens, astonished as well as disappointed at their loyalty, determined to force them to become Republicans, people of all religions and of al politics, rushed to the frontier to die in defence of their glorious Constitution ... —reverence for their religion—and at all times, and under all circumstances, implicit obedience to their laws.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

FAREWELL!

Important from the West.

General Sutherland and his aid-de-camp, have been taken. We should not be surprised if this were to draw forth another Proclamation from Martin Van Buren, and another letter from the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, to the English Ambassador at Washington, declaring the intention of the American Government to demand redress.

Five O'Clock, P. M.

We have just learnt from a gentleman, who arrived here from Kingston, as two Companies of the 32d, in company with Captain Glasgow, were coming from above, and when in the neighborhood of Amherstburg, that they were suddenly set upon by a party of the pirates, when an engagement ensued. Three of the 32d were killed and nine wounded; and nine of the pirates killed and 40 wounded. Among them is another Van Rensselaer, and three of their leaders. Before our next paper goes to press, in all probability we shall have a full account of the engagement from Toronto.

☞ We learn from the bearer of a despatch just arrived in Town, that His Excellency H. S. Fox, the English Ambassador at Washington, ... true, ... important event, and a great change will have come over the Continent of America, before another Ambassador takes up his residence at Washington from the Court of St James.'

Board of Police.

Belleville 14 March 1838.

RESOLVED, that the ordinances applying to the establishment of a Market, in this Town, be and they are hereby suspended for six months with the exception of such portions as apply to Butchers.

BILLA FLINT, Jun.
President.
G. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

Notice.

BOARD OF POLICE.

ALL persons requiring license are hereby notified that unless they are taken out on or before the 25th Inst, will be proceeded against for such fines as may be incured.

BILLA FLINT, Jun.
President.

March, 14 1838.

W.N. Parton